

The Register.

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1869.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, Woodstock,
PETER T. WASHINGTON.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. HENDEE, Morrisville.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
JOHN A. PAGE, Montpelier.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. F. NASH, New Haven.
BOLIN J. JONES, Cornwall.
FOR JUDGE OF THE COURT,
NORMAN J. ALLEN, Ferrisburgh.
J. C. PERKINS, Bridport.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HARVEY MUNSILL, Bristol.

ADDITIONAL DISTRICT,
SAMUEL E. COOKE, Weybridge.
FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
GEORGE W. GRADY, Vergennes.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT,
ISAAC M. TRIPP, Middlebury.
FOR DEPUTY CLERK,
EDWARD CORLIAM, Addison.

TEXAS POLITICS.—Col. Thomas Ochiltree, who will be remembered as one of the few officers of the Rebel Army who supported Gen. Longstreet in his advocacy of the election of Gen. Grant, in a recent address to the people of Texas, his native State, says:

"The people of Texas will soon be called upon to reject or adopt the Constitution submitted by the late Convention, incident thereto, elect a full list of State and Federal officers. It is presumed that there will be but one voice as regards the adoption of the Constitution, as it is by all odds the most acceptable one that has yet been submitted to any of the States recently in rebellion. It is, perhaps, well known to all of you that notwithstanding we may adopt the Constitution, that we may subsequently adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, which is one of the preconditions of a return to the Union; still the whole question of an admission or rejection, rests with Congress. It behooves us to weigh well every move made. If you have acted wisely in determining to sustain a Republican candidate for Governor, why not yield the same support to the subordinate positions, and select good and competent Conservative Republicans for the Legislature. Indeed, the late decision of Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Military District of Virginia, in regard to the ineligibility of certain candidates for the Legislature in that State, will be found most applicable to our own case. The nomination and election of men who can take the requisite oath will remove the last possible objection of all factions who are contending against an early and complete reconstruction, and consequent admission into the next Congress.

Col. Ochiltree is now in Washington, representing the interests of the Hamilton party in Texas.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed by the committee appointed by the Council of Censors to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to prohibit the creation of private corporations by special enactments is as follows:

Sec. 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws. They shall not be created nor their powers increased or diminished by special act except for municipal purposes. All such laws may be altered or repealed. The Legislature shall not authorize the consolidation of railroad companies owning parallel or competing lines of roads.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the owners and other means as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The term corporation, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the privileges or powers of corporations not possessed by partnerships or individuals.

After the little thought we have been able to bestow upon the subject, we fail to see the need of this proposed amendment. It is already competent for the Legislature to make such general laws as may be necessary for the formation of corporations under them. If we have not such laws already, let us elect members to the General Assembly at our next election, who shall be able to frame laws with proper limitations of power to the bodies corporate. Special legislation has been indulged in by our Legislature, to an unwarranted extent, but that is not sufficient reason why we should preclude the possibility of such legislation, by provisions in our organic law. We admit that it is usually unnecessary, and worse than that; but entire prohibition might work a hardship to some citizens, or body of citizens. Besides it is desirable that we think the matter over carefully, before opening the flood-gate too widely for the formation of corporations.

Death of Ex-Secretary Toney.
Hon. Isaac Toney, Ex-Secretary of the Navy died at his home in Hartford, Connecticut, on Friday. Since his retirement from the Cabinet in 1861, on the accession of President Lincoln, he has scarcely been named in connection with public affairs, except with bitter denunciation.

Mr. Toney was a native of Connecticut. He was born in Newtown, Hartford county, on the 5th of November, 1798, and was consequently 71 years of age at the time of his death. He received a thorough common-school education, studied law and commenced the practice in Hartford at the age of 22. He entered into politics with the law, and united with the Democratic Party when it first became prominent in his State. In 1822 he was appointed State Attorney; this position he continued to hold until 1835, when he was elected to Congress, where he was re-elected his State until 1839. In 1846 he was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Connecticut, and was easily elected. At this time the Wilbur Proviso became an issue in the Democratic Party, and Mr. Toney took sides with the Wilbur Proviso. He served as Governor but one term. In 1848, he was made Attorney-General of the United States by Mr. Polk; but held the position only until the accession of General Taylor. In 1850, he was elected to the Senate of Connecticut, and the year following was again sent to Congress, this time as a Senator. Here he remained until 1857. And when Mr. Buchanan became President, he was once more made a Cabinet officer, being appointed Secretary of the Navy. His acts while in this position during the stormy time which followed Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency laid him open to the charge of sympathy, if not cooperation, with those who were plotting for the overthrow of the Government. Many of the most patriotic officers of the navy had been placed on the retired list, and when the General Government had determined on vigorous measures, the principal vessels were found to have been dispatched on long cruises to distant seas.

Since 1861, Mr. Toney has been in private life, though he has retained the warmest sympathy with the Democratic Party. Personally, he was popular and accomplished.

Addison County Railroad, Southern Route.

The surveying party consisting of L. E. Royce, Wm. De Vere, Robert Steele, Frank Felt, R. W. Howe, and Anthony Carr, were out last week making a survey of the Southern route for the Addison Railroad, finishing their labors, on Wednesday last, about 11 o'clock a. m. This route commences about twenty rods north of Whiting Station, runs across two swamps within two miles of the depot, taking a westerly course strikes the north and south road about three-fourths of a mile north of Whiting village, thence westerly, crossing the Whiting and Shoreham stage road about half a mile south of Mr. Hitchcock's, continuing nearly west, it crosses Lemon Fair about half a mile above the bridge, passing through Richville one hundred rods south of Mr. Rich's store, thence bearing south westerly, passes Shoreham village about two miles south of it, then for a short distance following the line of the farm-house belonging to the Jones estate, thence passing through the great south road, then southerly, south of Mr. Hayward's, then bearing west to the lake, striking it near the same point with the Fairhaven & Lake Shore Railroad, at Larrabee's Point, twenty rods south of the hotel. There are two bridges on the route, one crossing Lemon Fair, 720 feet long; the other crossing the lake at Larrabee's Point, 2700 feet long. The entire length of the road to the lake is twelve and three-fourths miles.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION IN CANADA.—"Carleton" of the Boston Journal, has recently been in the "New Dominion," and while there he made some inquiries into the feeling of the people, touching annexation to the United States:

"Is your place advancing?" was one question put to a gentleman at Suspension Bridge.

"No, sir; we are at a standstill," was the frank reply, and then came the reason. "Our people are leaving. We have a corrupt government. The Dominion does not work well. We are advocating independence, which is the first step towards annexation. Dissatisfaction at the present state of affairs was visible at Montreal, but here dissatisfaction becomes open opposition. Trade is dead. There is no manufacturing. Wages are low. Through all the towns there is the same story. Not only the thinking and acting part of the community, but all others save the Canadas, under the present state of affairs, is going from bad to worse. They see no help for it short of equality with the States—membership with the family."

I am confident, from what I have seen and heard, that the question of annexation will soon be the most prominent one in Canadian politics.

For many—Don Carlos has unexpectedly withdrawn from the contest in Spain, but his adherents still continue trouble-making, and he has been at La Mancha and though many were seeking pardon, from Cuba, Spanish despots at Remedios and Sagua are reported, with unusual losses, and it is said that Gen. Quesada has cut off the garrisons of Nuevitas and Puerto Principe. A bill for the abolition of the death penalty has failed in England, and the agrarian outrages are the subject of Parliamentary discussion. Humboldt's centenary was nationally celebrated in Berlin. The finance and commerce of Japan are disordered and paralyzed by war. Messages between the President of the United States and the Emperor of France have passed through the French Cable.

Council of Censors.

SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869.

The Council was called to order by the President, Hon. Chas. K. Field.

Prayer by Rev. S. Holman.

On motion of Mr. French, Mr. Ross was admitted to his seat as a member of the Council without producing his credentials.

In response to resolutions passed at the first session of the Council communications were received from the State Treasurer, stating balances due from officers required to account to him for balances in their hands, and from the State Auditor in reference to balances due from Judges of Probate and County Clerks.

On motion of Mr. Cleveland, adjourned.

On Motion of Mr. Dewey the Council resolved itself into Committee of the Whole. The Committee rose without making a report.

Mr. Hollister introduced the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Powers of the Constitution be directed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to authorize the Legislature to enact laws giving to the Judges of the Supreme and County Courts the right in their discretion to refer causes pending in said Courts.

On motion of Mr. Lane the Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869.

The Council was called to order by the President, Hon. Chas. K. Field.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Dewey introduced a resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee of Suffrage, instructing the committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the enrollment and training of the inhabitants of the State for its military defence without distinction of sex.

Mr. Reed, for the committee on Woman Suffrage, reported in favor of the removal of all restrictions upon suffrage based upon sex.

The report, on motion of Mr. Powers, was ordered to lie, and the Secretary directed to procure the printing of 500 copies for the use of the Council.

Mr. Dewey moved to print his resolution appended to the report, but by leave the motion was withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Reed the Council adjourned.

BIG DAY'S WORK ON WOOL.—On Saturday last, J. W. Johnson, of Enfield, took in at East Lebanon, 39,451 pounds of wool, from 111 different persons, comprising a very nice lot, as to quality.

Upwards of 37,000 pounds of this wool was taken in, in eight hours, thrown to the second story of the building, through a scuttle, weighed and packed away in the wool stalls, and every pound reckoned and paid for, without a single error of a cent. If any can beat this in the wool line, let them show their hand. Lebanon (N. H.) Free Press.

Ruekin mourns the introduction of railroads to Switzerland.

Report.

To the Honorable Council of Censors now in session.

The Special Committee, appointed under the following resolution, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to enquire into the expediency of so altering the Constitution as to extend the right of suffrage to all the citizens of the State, without regard to sex. Having duly considered the same, report:

The Declaration of Independence asserts that "all men are created equal," that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The first clause of our own State Constitution declares that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and inalienable rights, among which are the defending and enjoying life, liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."

"Taxation and representation are inseparable," cried our fathers of the Revolution. We all believe these to be self-evident propositions, and that they apply to all mankind, man and woman alike. Suffrage is an expression of opinion by ballot. The qualifications are, capacity to understand the effect of public measures and a desire for the public welfare. And it is the right of any one person who possesses these qualifications, as much as it is the right of another.

But one-half of the people of our State are denied this right, and woman has no vote. Yet she has all the qualifications—capacity, the desire for the public welfare. She is among the governed. She is among the governing.

Even-handed justice, a fair application of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of our State Constitution, above quoted, give woman the ballot, and do not shut out from one-half of the intelligent and more than one-half of the moral power of the people. Custom and prejudice alone stand in the way. There is no reason why woman should not be allowed to do what she is so eminently fit to do. We have seen no objection to woman's suffrage that was not gone successfully met. We know no good reason why the most important vote should vote, and the intelligent women be refused.

Our present political institutions were formed and shaped when men had their chief interests and pursuits out of doors, and women remained the humble slaves at home. The social change has been immense. Now woman sits by the side of man, his companion and associate in all his amusements, and in all his labors, studies, pursuits and interests, save the one of governing the country. And it is time that she should be his associate in this.

Some of the best minds of the English race have been fathoming this subject. It is so extensive that we cannot present it within the limits which secure the attention of even members of this Council. For statements of some of the views of Woman Suffrage entertained by our committee, the Council is referred to the speech of John Stuart Mill in the British Parliament, May 20, 1866, the address of Henry Ward Beecher at the Cooper Institute, New York, and to the recent report of the Joint Special Committee on Women Suffrage to the Senate of Massachusetts, May 24, 1869.

We fully concur in the sentiments of the following extracts from the address of Mr. Beecher:

"Look, for a moment, at some of the results that would accrue from the granting of the liberty of suffrage to women."

What would be the effect of their votes in the selection of men for offices—town, state, and national? Do you know, does not every politician know, does not every man that is at all conversant with public affairs know, that you can give the choice men to vote with reference to those who are to vote for them, and that if men were selected whose election depended as much upon the votes of women as upon the votes of men, not one bad man would be put up where there are fifty selected now? The voting of women would be the sifting of men throughout the nation.

Now, at this moment, you bring into our public affairs woman's influence, her stronger or weaker sentiment, her love of disinterested kindness, her deep and ineradicable sentiment of purity, her moral courage, and faith in all that is good, her yearnings and aspirations for the higher, sweeter, and more heavenly truths and knowledge; the moment you bring together in public affairs virile strength and female refinement, then you will have God's foundation for moral purity and public peace; and great moral interests and questions of humanity will take the place of selfishness and miserable quarreling expedients. Then, principles will be discussed and applied, and legislation will grow more heroic.

If women were to vote there would be an end of indecent voting places. If father and mother, husband and wife, brother and sister, man and woman, inspired by the sanctity of patriotism, were to go forth together to vote, do you suppose that our elections would be characterized by the vulgarity and violence which now defile them?

What is there in depositing a vote that would subject a woman to such peculiar exposure? A woman in dropping a letter into the post-office, is made more public, and is full as much exposed as a man depositing her vote. A vote is the simplest, the nearest, the most unobtrusive thing imaginable. This white slip of paper drops as quietly and gently as a snow flake on the top of the Alps; but like them, when collected, they descend like avalanches. We owe to the evil which they strike? Let the man who is the most fastidious, who has the most modest on his conscience, find fault, if he can, with the vote of a woman—a thing that is so easy, so simple, but that would carry into human affairs a power almost like the right hand of the Almighty.

To-day, the proudest throne on the globe is honored by a woman. No person is shocked that she is at the head of empire. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

It is only woman without a title, that must have no privileges Woman, in her own simple self, with nothing but what God gave her; plain, democratic woman is not deemed worthy of honor and publicity. With a crown on her brow, she may outrank parliament, and govern empires. Every reason urged against a larger liberty for woman is illusorily confuted by the dignity, purity and womanly propriety with which Victoria stands before her empire, and before the world.

And a chaos of undrained stockings and buttonless shirts. But how is it with the men? Do they desert their workshops, their plows and offices, to pass time at the polls? Is it a credit to a man to be called a professional politician? Do pursuits of men in the world, to which they are directed by the natural aptitude of sex, and to which they must devote their lives, are as foreign from political functions as those of women. To take an extreme case: there is nothing more incompatible with political duties in cooking and taking care of children than there is in digging ditches or making shoes, or in any other necessary employment, while in every superior interest of society growing out of the family, the stake of woman is not less than man's and their knowledge is greater. In England a woman who owns shares in the East India Company may vote. In this country she may vote as a stockholder upon a railroad from one end of the country to another. But if she sells her stock, and buys a house with the money, she has no voice in the laying out of the road before her door, which a house is taxed to keep and pay for. And why, to which thing will she take a responsible interest? Will she vote upon specific industrial projects, she will vote upon the industrial regulations of the State. There is no more reason that men should assume to decide participation in politics to be unwomanly than that women should decide for men that it is unwomanly.

The position of woman in regard to the school of the State is the most absurd and unjust that can be imagined. She must always be the chief instructor of the young in point of time and influence. She is their best teacher at home and in the school. And her share in this ever expanding work is becoming vaster every day. Woman as mother, sister, teacher, has an intelligence, a comprehension of the educational needs of our youth and an interest in their development, far in advance of the other sex. She can organize, control and teach the most difficult school in the State; yet she has no vote in the selection of teachers, the building, arrangements and equipment of school-houses, neither in the method and extent of instruction. She can pay her share of expenses of schools, but can have no legal voice in their management. She can teach, but she can have no vote in determining what shall be taught, and she is the very corner-stone of an institution which she has no lawful vote in shaping.

Suffrage alone can carry woman's equal right and privilege into the district school. And especially let us have her open-avowed and public responsibility and co-operation—always safer than indirect influence—always more honest and efficient than a kitchen cabinet.

This subject is one that promises to engross the thoughts of this generation, and it will be agitated till in the progress of events the right of woman to vote will not be questioned. This result is just as certain as it is that in the end the cause of truth ever triumphs.

We believe that woman, married or unmarried, was made to be the companion of man and not his servant; that she has the same right to control her property that he has to control his; that she has the same right to aspire to any occupation, profession, or position, the duties of which she is competent to discharge, that he has. A right is worth nothing without the power to protect it. The ballot alone can do this.

When the black man of the South was made a free man, the ballot was given him as the only mode of protecting his freedom and the equal rights of free men.

And we should glory in seeing Vermont, first of all lands, accord to woman her equal rights before the law, and invest her with their only safe safeguard, the right of suffrage.

After abolishing human slavery, the next great conquest of the United States was won when we gave the vote to woman from the feet of man and placed by his side, invested with every right and privilege of her present "lord and master" that the law can confer. And in this is involved his highest interests. Whatever he elevates her will elevate him. That they rise or sink together all history shows.

The form of an article of amendment to the constitution is appended, the adoption of which by our committee is recommended.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES REED, Secy.
H. HENRY POWERS, Com.
Montpelier, July 27th, 1869.

Proposed Article of Amendment on Women Suffrage.

ARTICLE No. 24. Hereafter women shall be entitled to vote, and with no other restrictions than the law shall impose on men.

The Flood in Texas.
A correspondent of the Galveston News, writing from La Grange, Fayette county, gives an account of the recent disastrous flood on the Colorado river, by which the town of La Grange and the surrounding country were completely submerged. The writer says:

"Great crowds of women and children stood at the water's edge, and saw their homes filled by the flood, and many of them swept away or turned over where they stood; while the crash of furniture and smashing of doors and windows told of the ruin that was coming upon them. Men rushed back and forth on horseback, or afoot seeking their families or asking for assistance to tie a horse already swimming, or claiming help from the idle lookers-on to move their furniture from those not yet inundated. Wagons loaded with furniture rattled to and from, some to the high ground with their confused mass of the ruin that was coming upon them. A lot of men were made of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and north-eastern suburbs. Quantities of provisions were destroyed in the stores—such as sugar, flour and coffee—the essentials that were in barrels and too heavy to be lifted on counters or the upper floors. At Chalk Bluffs, four miles above, on the river bank, the scene was terrible. For fifteen miles still remained of the boards of houses and filled with strong arms, who went through the streets and yards searching for those who needed help. There was no party distinction; friend and foe were allied together to meet the common enemy.

Saturday came, and found the little town deluged, for on the square and in every street four or five feet of water. It was wholly deserted, and all the inhabitants had fled to the high ground and hills in the northern and